THE STATE LEGISLATURE. THE SEVENTY'S CHARTER ORDERED

TO A THIRD READING.

The Day of Election Changed to the Second Torsday of April-A Sharp Passage Be-tween Mr. Tilden and Tom Fields-Mr. Twembly's Great Commercial Scheme. ALBANY, Feb. 16.-The charter of the Beverity occupied the entire time of the Assemthis morning. Messrs. Stern, Solomon, and Islumenthal occupied their places by the side of Hawkins, Alberger, and "Artful Dodger" Fort, to explain the mysteries of the instrument, while Wheeler lay around loose and did the skirmishing. Collector Murphy and George Bliss, Jr., whose presence here, it is said, has injured the prospects of this charter more than it has helped it, modestly took seats in the rear of the chamber, together with about fifty mem-bers of the Committee of Seventy. It is conseded that if the rest of the committee had kept sway from Albany, and left the management of be charter entirely in the hands of Mr. Wheeler. its prospects would be much brighter to-day than they are, for, as one of the members remarked, "Wheeler is a good fellow and has a winning way with him, but the rest of the gang

AMENDING THE SEVENTY'S CHARTER. Mr. Hawkins led off this morning with several amendments made to meet the objections which were developed yesterday, all of which were adopted. Mr. Foley then moved to amend so as to provide for the ho'ding of an election on the second Tuesday of April instead of the third Puresday of March. This was opposed by Alberger and Hawkins, who thought that the metter had been disposed of yesterday, and that the members knew what they were doing when they so disposed of it. But Mr. Tilden did not think so, and said it would be perfectly impracticable to hold an election at so early a day. He believed that if the friends of the charter did not concede this point it would kill it. He could not forget the part he had taken in bringing about the present result, and wished to see this charter perfected if it was to pass the Legislature.

MR. TILDEN ON THE CONSTITUTION OF '46.

makes one think that this is a new Jewish dis-

MR. TILDEN ON THE CONSTITUTION OF '46.
He then branched off into the trouble that existed in the Constitution in relation to the Judiciary, and told how he opposed the present system in the Constitutional Convention of 1846. He said he would at this session, were it not for the near approach of the Presidential election, introduce a bill to meet the great evil of which 65 much compaint was made. This gave Tom Fields, who sits immediately behind Tilden, an opportunity which he has been long waiting for, to get a shot at the "late leader" of the Democratic party, as he termed Mr. Tilden, in payment of past compliments paid to him by that gentleman.

He asked Mr. Tilden if the Constitution of 1846 did not also, according to his recollection, require that representatives in the Legislature should reside in the district which they represented. Mr. Tilden replied that it did not, and made another little speech in which he related how he came to be a candidate from a district in which be did not reside, and closed with a neat little compliment for Mr. Haughton, a Reform Democrat from Mr. Tilden's district, whom he said he had voted for and was proud of. Fields then got up and made one of the most vindictive speeches ever delivered by him in the Legislature. After saying that the Constitutional Convention of 1846 did so direct he went on to

DENOUNCE THEDEN AS A CARPET-BAGGER. on the same level with those carpet-baggers of Oen. Grant's in the South, against whom he (Tilden) had made such eloquent speaches. This washing of dirty linen between two prominent Democrats was very edifying to most of the Republicans and the lobby. Foley's amendment was finally adopted.

There was also another little discussion on the the printing clause, which was finally settled by a motion of Alvord's that the Journal of City Records, provided for by the amendments of last night, should be sold at two cents a copy or \$6 a year.

TWOMBLY'S COMMERCIAL DISTRICT SCHEME. WOMBLY'S COMMERCIAL DISTRICT SCHEME.

Mr. Twombly, in accordance with the plan developed in Dur Sux, moved to strike out the clause providing for the abolishing of the Deck Commission and transferring it to the Department of Public Works, and to Insert in its place the gigantic "Commercial District" scheme which was published in The Sux last Wednesday. This brought Mr. Jacobs to his feet. This was the first time he has taken any part in the discussion. He denounced the scheme as only of the roots fignantic that had ever been brought before this or any Legislature, and one that if passed would create one of the most gigantic. passed would create one of the most gia OPEN THE DOOR FOR FRAUD.

OPEN THE FOOR FOR FRAUD.

He siluded to the efforts which had been made by the friends of this "Commercial District" scheme to compromise with the Committee of Seventy, by getting this inserted in that charter, and agreeing if that was done to withdraw their opposition. He read from The Sux a statement to that effect, and also what were the powers proposed to be conferred by this bill upon the Commissioners. Mr. Hawkins also pronounced the scheme a swindle. Mr. Husted opposed it in a speech, in which he also showed up the great opportunity it would give to convey the proposed to withdraw his amendment. Thus guideman indignantly denied that there was any scheme in the bill, and said that it was appreciated the impression that had been made against his bill by the onslaughts of the above registered the impression that had been made against his bill by the onslaughts of the above speciated the impression that had been made against his bill by the onslaughts of the above speciated the impression that had been made against his bill by the onslaughts of the above speciated the impression that had been made against his bill by the constant and withdrew his amendment. Gen Sickles and wife occupied seats in the lobby during the discussion. If there is any truth in the rumor that this scheme originated with him he could not have felt very comfortable to see how summarily his bantling was strangled, for it is evident that there is not the least chance of its ever passing this Legislature after the excoriating it get te-day, at least in its present form. At leecker

coriating it got to-day, at least in its present form. At loclock

OLD SALT AROSE.

and moved to strike out the enacting clause. This was the moment which had been enxiously waited for, and immediately silence reigned where a minute before much confusion prevailed. But it was evident that he was out of condition. He was house and spoke with difficulty. He spoke, however, for hearly an hour. He deprecated hasty action and said he would like to go home and from there to New York, where, by the firesides of the friends of the charter, he might consult with them and see if his views and theirs could not be made to harmonize. He spoke at some length on what he believed to be the unconstitutionality of the cumulative voting system. While speaking upon this subject. Mr. Stern, one of the Committee of Seventy, in his seat by Hawkins's side, shook his head at a statement made by Mr. Alvord. This was too much for Old Salt, and he said, "A gentleman on the floor of the House, but not a member, shakes his head," and brushing up for a moment to something of his accustomed vigor, he made Stern look very silly and no doubt regret his indiscretion, for he blushed like a schoolboy, while his moustache went up and his nose came down, and he leaned his head back upon his chair, evidently determined to keep it from shaking again while Alvord was speaking. Old salt closed by

haking again while Alvord was speaking ANOTHER APPEAL FOR DELAY.

- that tim Committee rise, repe evidently woke up to the fact that their great want was a proper leader who knew just when and how to strike. They had therefore during the night secured the services of that "Artini Dedger," Fort, the successor of Littlejohn, and when they get into the House he, evidently by a previous arrangement with the Speaker, got the Boor before Alvord, and moved to disagree with the report and order the bill to a third reading, making a speech at the same time against the unheressary time which had thus far been wasted, and closed by moving the previous question, which was ordered, and the charter sent to a third reading by a vote of 57 to 35.

ORDERED TO A THIRD HEADING. ORDERED TO A THIRD READING.

following is the vote (Democrats i.

tralice:

Yeas-Mosers Aberser, Badeau, Baltz, Beckur, Perri, E. E. Brown, I. D. Brown, Burritt, Crandall, Davitson, Eastman, Flos, Flanmer, Fort, Gelt, Goss, Green, Gregory, Halght, Hawkins, D. B. Bill, Myatt, Jacob, Judd, Keinedy, Kingsland, Knapp, Lincoln, Lippilt, G. P. Lord, Lott, Lynde, Mackay, Morton, Moulton, Murdock, Niles, Oukly, O-good, Farge, Pell, Pierce, Presston, Prince, Bice, Rose, Sheperdison, Simpson, Single, Smythe, Speaker, Springstead, Squires, Stranda, Swaig, A. I. Van Dissen, and Woodward-Off, Swaig, Fact, Strandan, Dinniby, Fields, Enley, Fowler, Frenz, Gerlig, Hart, Broughton, A. L. Hayes, J. Hayes, J. Hayes, Chail, Straichman, Dinniby, Fields, Enley, Fowler, Frenz, Gerlig, Hart, Broughton, A. L. Hayes, J. Hayes,

THE SEVENTY JUBILANT.

get eighty-six votes to pass it over his veto. Nothing more will probably be done with it until after the rocess, and in the meantime heavy work is to be done by its opponents. Mr. Oppodyke will have his charter ready by that time, and it is said that it will satisfy and unite all the opponents of the Seventy's charter. Charley Spencer is still willing to give odds that the charter of the Seventy will be beaten, and a good Republican one passed. So it behooves the Committee to be watchful during the rocess, for when it is over the politicians will be upon them in force.

A PORT CALTAIN FOR NEW YORK.

A PORT CAPTAIN FOR NEW YORK. Senator Benedict introduced a bill to provide for the appointment of Captain of the Port an Harbor Masters of the Port of New York, and to define their powers and compensation.

The SENATOR WOOD INVESTIGATION.

The Committee of investigation in the case of Senator James Wood have decided to present their report to the Senate to-morrow. As you are already informed, the investigation was conducted secretly. It is therefore impossible training and the secretly. It is therefore impossible training and the secretly of the proposition one of which is that the evidence taken before the committee will be reported for the purpos of allowing the Senate to take what action the may think proper in the case. Another rumo that a complete whitewashing report will be made, and that Senator Wood will be presented to the Senate as pure and as innocent as Drigreeley himself.

WM. HOFFMAN'S LUNACY. THE SENATOR WOOD INVESTIGATION.

WM. HOFFMAN'S LUNACY. WM. HOFFMAN'S LUNACY.

A few weeks ago a petition was presented in the Senate in behalf of William Hoffman, who has been for some time confined in Ludlow street jail for debt, and who had become insane from the suffering of a prison life. The petition was referred to the Judiciary Committee, Senator Robertson, in behalf of that Committee, reported a bill to-day, providing for his release, and for the appointment of Commissioners to inquire into his sanity. The grievances set forth in the petition are horrible.

Mr. Alvord's bill in relation to railroads doing business in this State is attracting some attention. It provides that no railroad company doing business in this State shall hereafter charge or receive more than twenty-five per cent, advance during the fall, winter, and spring seasons than the average charges made by such company for transporting similar classes or kinds of freight like distances over the roads during the months of June, July, and August preceding such seasons; nor shall any such compuny charge or receive more for transporting any kind or class of freight over its road at less than it does a greater distance. ALVORD'S BAILROAD BILL.

The following are the most important amendments offered by Mr. Hawkins to the New York Charter bill, and adopted:

Seo. St. The Mayor at any time may remove the Commissioner (of Public Works) appointed by him; and in case of any vacancy by resignation, death, removal or othersize in the office of the Commissioner appointed by him, he shall such vacancy. The Mayor may also remove any other Commissioner for cause, assigning his reasons to the Board of Aldermen. In case of any vacancy by resignation, death, removal or otherwise, in the office of a Commissioner elected by the Board of Aldermen, those members of the Board, by whose votes such Commissioner acting by a majority of this number, shall proceed to fill such vacancy. THE CHARTER AMENDMENTS.

by a majority of this number, shall proceed to fill such referrice.

COMMISSIONERS OF PUBLIC SAFERTY.

Substitute for Set. 44.—Between the let and 18th day of May in the year 1872, six persons shall be elected at two the year 1872, six persons shall be elected at two three commissioners shall be elected to hold office for the term of three years, and three consultancers shall be elected to hold office for the term of three years, and three consultancers shall be elected to hold office for the term of six years. Each alderman at each of said elections shall give not more than three open ballots, upon each of which shall be printed or written the name of one candidate for the office of such commissioner, and each of which shall be signed by the Alderman voting, and shall be recorded by the Clerk of the Board. Each Alderman may give the whole of his ballots for one and the same candidates away distribute them among three different candidates, or a less number, in such proportion as he may see fit. The tree ersons having the largest number of votes at the second of suid election shall be deemed elected to hold office for the period of three years, and the three persons having the largest number of votes at the second of suid election shall be deemed elected to hold office for the period of three years, and the three persons having the largest number of votes at the second of suid election shall be deemed elected to hold office for the period of typers.

A FAILURE TO ELECT

emmissioners at either of said elections, by realess than three persons having been voted forreason of two or more of the peroled for having received an equal number
sinder such circumstances that there shall be no
abort of three persons having received a higher
of votes than any others, a new election for
Commissioners shall forthwith be held in the three Commissioners shall forthwith be held in the same mann.

Mr. Beck were not in the nature of a personal explanation.

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*Mr. Beck were not in the point of order, and was sustained in his position by Mr. Banks, who said that the Speaker was entirely correct, and that Mr. Beck was in accord with the practical that the Speaker was entirely correct, and that Mr. Beck was in accord with the practical that Mr. Beck was in accord with the practical that Mr. Beck was in accord with the practical that Mr. Beck was in accord with the practical that Mr. Beck was in accord with the practical that Mr. Beck was in accord with the practical that Mr. Beck was in accord with the practical that Mr. Beck was in accord with th

on hen thereon terms of one, two, three real five years respectively. The Commissioners rive for each Senate district shall designate one of it manher; and the five Commissioners so deals real shall be tween the first and fitteenth days. May, 1871, meet at the office of the Mayor, and is presence, and by such method as he shall approve termine by lot the respective terms of office for one to, three four, and five years, for which the Commissioners elected in the respective Senate District all hold office. Thereafter, at every annual election of the four the respective for the section is defounded at there shall be elected storage at the section is at Sanate district only for which the term of office of Commissioners elected from said district expires no shall hold office for the period of five years.

shrill Scream and the Barking of a Dog

The Deacons' Alarm-A Muscular and At the conclusion of the first hymn a no prayer meeting in the lecture room of Ply bouth Church last evening, Mr. Beecher called Deacon McGrew to pray. The quietness that pervaded the assemblage was something more han ordinary, and the usual coughing was dispensed with. The aged deacon proceeded with his prayer. Suddenly a wild scream broke the pensed with. The aged deacon proceeded with his prayer. Suddenly a wild scream broke the stillness. Instantly the congregation rose to their feet, and all eyes were turned in the direction of the sound. Mr. Beecher sat unmoved, and the deacon continued praying. The venerable Mr. Hailiday, the assistant pastor of the church, who was sitting near the platform, hastened down the centre aisle to the rear entrance where several of the deacons were buddled together, and there found a young man gesticulating wildly. The deacons tried to induce the young man to retire, but he refused.

Mr. Hailiday thought that the cause of all this disturbance was rum. The deacons thought so too. So they proposed to assist the young man in his exit. This was not easily accomplished, for he struck out boldly from the shoulder, and would have laid the deacons low had it not been for the interference of a muscular youth, who so far forgot himself as to say he knew how it was himself. Once outside the door the young man sat upon the steps, while the deacons, Mr. Halliday, and the muscular youth returned to their seats. Deacon McGrew was still praying, the congregation had become resigned, and were patiently listening. Five minutes clapsed, and still the deacon prayed.

All at once a succession of fearful yells and barking in imitation of a dog greeted the ears of the affrighted worshipers. The deacon stopped praying, Mr. Halliday ran down the abse, followed by a squad of deacons. The muscular youth was also on hand. Gathering around the young fellow, who was apparently intoxicated, they implored him once more to depart for his home. He arose in his strength and defied thedeacons graded into the from and out again defied the deacons. The muscular youth did good service in the deacons on again. Then there was some somitie. ""

Euggregation refused, i.e. on quieted. Mr. Halliday, and the muscular youth did good service in the deacons of a during the house of the fraternity were on duty in that neighborhood. A stranger youndeered to escort th stiliness. Instantly the congregation rose to

LONDON, Feb. 16.—In the House of Commons Mr. William Fowler denounced the coole traffic and the part taken therein by citizens of Portugal, Spain, and Caba. He referred particularly to the horrors which had been reported in Cuba and Peru, and presented revolting details of the treatment of the coolee in the Spanish Antilles. Other members followed in condensation of the traffic, which was pronounced a disgrace to civilization, and a greater cvil than the slave trade.

An Expectant Bridegroom Horribly Mangled MAUCH CHUNK, Feb. 16.—Matthias Branigan, a young man from Wilkesbarre, was horribly mangles here this afternoon in strenpting to get on a movin train on the Leghigh Valley Raliroad. He lies in critical condition. To-morrow was to have been his wedding day. The legs of another man, name unknown were cut of on the same road at Packerton this morning.

It will be seen that only five Democrats voted to order the charter to a third reading, while twenty-three voted with Old Salt for more despectively. The Seventy feel quite jubilant over the cole, and they have a right to be. But fifty-seven rote will not pass a bill, it requiring sixty-five; and should the Governor veto it, then they must

THE SOUTHERN VULTURES

KENTUCKY MEMBER STIRRING UP THE UNCLEAN BROOD.

Reathing Personal Explanation—Masterly Ruling of Speaker Binine The Thieves of the South Stripped to the Buff, and Ex-hibited to the Country. WASHINGTON, Feb. 16.—In the House today, Mr. Beck (Dem., Ky.) asked leave to make a

personal explanation.
Mr. Stevenson (Rep., Ohio) inquired whether
Mr. Beck intended to say anything personal to a Senator. Messrs. Dawes, Banks, W. R. Roberts, and

other members sustained the right of Mr. Beck to make a personal explanation, even though he The Speaker put the question as to whether there was objection, and none was made.

there was objection, and none was made.

Mr. Beck then proceeded with his remarks.

He did not intend, he said, to use any billingsgate or slang, or to degrade the House by any
allusions which members would say were not
eminently proper. It was more important to
him that he should be right, and that the House
should say that he was right in the remarks for
which he had been arraigned in the Senate. In
that speech he had said that Gov. Brownlow, of
Tennessee, had

MADE A PANDEMONIUM

of that State. He (Mr. Beck) had been on the committee to investigate the condition of the South, and when he had come to look over the condition of things in Tennessee, from the close of the war for four years, he saw such a state of things as existed nowhere else on the American continent; and it was because he found that state of things so existing that he had made the remarks to which exception had been taken. If those facts did not exist, then he was guilty of slander; but if they did exist, and if he should prove to the House that that State had been by misrule made a pandemonium for four years after the war closed, then he was not guilty of any slander. He should either stand before the Hou e as a wilful and malicious libelier, or he should stand confirmed by the facts, as he would show them. Before he would say a word as to the personal attack upon himself, he wanted to show to the House that he was right in saying that Tennessee had been a pandemonium for four years.

RAISING A POINT OF ORDER. MADE A PANDEMONIUM

RAISING A POINT OF ORDER.

Mr. Stevenson (Rep., Ohio) asked the Chair, as a question of order, whether in a personal explanation a member had a right to proceed in a general discussion on the State of Tennessee.

The Speaker replied that it had been repeatedly ruled that when a member was permitted to make a personal explanation he was not limited as to what he should say, except that he must be within the rules of the House.

Mr. Beck said he desired to show the condition of things in Tennessee, as that was the great point in the matter. He denied the right of any member to make use of the privileges of the floor to malign or slander any one outside of it, and whatever he had said he had said on his responsibility as a man, and he was prepared to prove its truth. He then proceeded to show RAISING A POINT OF ORDER

THE CONDITION OF THINGS IN TENNESSEE from 1865 to 1868; how the Legislature, by a series of acts unparalleled in American history, constituted itself a body not representing quetenth part of the population; how seditious laws were passed; how persons were arrested for speaking disrespectfully of the Governor; how there was an outlawry of persons, an outlawry of the press, an outlawry of the franchise, an outlawry of everything which did not bow to the mandates of the men in power. He showed how seventy thousand citizens of the State had been disfranchised by law; how the Governor had disfranchised twenty-eight counties in Tennessee because they had elected to the Legislature men who were hostile to him; how he had reduced the vote of the State from 150,000 to 30,000; how he had only allowed nineteen men to be registered in the whole county of Henry, and how no man was allowed to vote who was not known to be in favor of the Legislature and the Governor, and of everything that they did.

RENEWING THE POINT OF ORDER. THE CONDITION OF THINGS IN TENNESSEE

Messrs, Garfield and Stevenson Rep., Ohlo renewed the point of order that the remarks of Mr. Beck were not in the nature of a persona explanation.

of the chair had always endeavored to cfroumscribe and confine personal explanations somewhat more within bounds than had been the usage. He recalled on one distinct occasion the ruling of his immediate predecessor, Mr. Coffax, and a similar ruling of his other predecessor, Mr. Hanks, who had so kindly given him the aid of his experience to-day—that where the consent of the House is given for a personal explanation, it is within the discretion of the gentieman himself to say what he chooses within the rules of the House.

Mr. Bank's (Rep., Mass.)—That is the practice.

A TRIED INTERRUPTION.

A THIRD INTERRUPTION.

Mr. Beck resumed his remarks, but was soon interrupted again by a point of order made by Mr. Hale (Rep., Me.) similar to those already made and overruled.

The Speaker in overruling it remarked that in his judgment neither the gentleman from Maine (Hale) nor either of the gentlemen from Ohio (Stevenson and Garfield) could dictate to the gentleman from Kentucky the line of argument. A THIRD INTERRUPTION.

ment.

After further interruptions Mr. Beck resumed his remarks, and repeated that the great point which he desired to make was that he had not falsely charged any man when he said that a pandemonium had been made in Tennessee. If he had said that the condition of things in Tennessee was a hell, he would have been nearer the truth.

Mr. Stevenson (excitedly)—And made so by demons. [Laughter.]

BROWNLOW'S RULE IN TENNESSEE. BROWNLOW'S RULE IN TENNESSEE.

Mr. Beck — I say now that no man can read over the record of Tennessee and see how, step by step, that condition of things was produced; how men were disfranchised; how a militla was organized and put over the people; how military orders were executed; how proclamations were issued; how martial law was declared and executed, without seeing that what I said of the State in that connection was strictly true, and that it was the worst governed State on the American continent.

He proceeded to read from the testimony of witnesses who, he said, were strictly loyal men, and said that he would print the rest of it in the Globe.

lobe. Mr. Stevenson objected to the printing of anything that was not read.

Mr. Beck—Then I will read the whole of it;
and I give notice that nothing shall go in the
Globe in the future that is not read. He then
went on to quote from the testimony of witnesses, and said:

DENOUNCING BROWNLOW'S SLANDER.

On that I was assailed. I was charged with being the vilest of men, with having left a livery stable and taken up the slave drivers' lash, and deserving the scorn and contempt of all decent men. I would not notice it, but for the fact that what has been said against me will go to all the world. I am willing to stand on my record nefore my nearly home. They know me, they have trusted hie, but they cannot speak to the whole American people as a meak to day from this place; and when gentlemen rise in their places anywhere—I do not care where—and charge that I am a man who is not to be trusted or believed because I am so vile, and came from so vile quarters, and am guilty of such vile practices. I denounce it here and denounce it everywhere. I know why all these charges were made. What I said about a pandemonium in Tennesse was said about all the other Southern States, and a good deal more about some of them. One man, Davis of Texas, was looking me in the face when I said it. I said more against Gov. Bullock of Georgia, who sat by my side, and they are not all ciripples, not all imbeciles. I have DENOUNCING BROWNLOW'S SLANDER.

NEVER TOLD A LIE,
and I am prepared to prove every fact I have
stated here or elsewhere. They thought they
would put a man to speak against me of whom
they could say that he is a cripple, that he cannot write, that he cannot read, that he cannot write, that he cannot read, that he cannot write, that he cannot read, that he cannot walk, and they shield themselves behind him.
They are not all cripples. All the rest of them
can walk. I will prove what I said against every one of them, and it is because they know that
I will do it; it is because Reed of Florida, Scott
of South Carolina, and Davis of Texas, and all
of them know that I will prove it, because they
know that I have been prominent in getting up
a report which will be before the country in less
than a week, that they are trying to blacken me
so that when people take up the report and read
it they may say: "Oh, it's that fellow Beck, who
was a negro driver that says this!" That is their
game, that is the reason why they selected a
poor old imbecile to attack me.
Mr. Stevenson again made a point of order
against Mr. Beck, and was again overruled by the
Speaker, who said he had been listening very attentively and the gentleman from kentucky had
not violated any parliamentary rule.
The charge preferred that he had been a slave
driver was a he, and he hurled it back on all
those men with the scorn it deserved. He felt
humiliated at having to tell all this, and he would
not have done so had the attempt merely been

to injure him personally; but the object was to destroy the power and effect of what he had said, and of what he would continue to say against the carpet-bag governments of the South, and all their frauds, all their corruptions, all their rascalities. He knew what it was all done for; he knew why a feeble old man had been selected to attack him by others who were more deeply implicated than he. In order to exhibit Mr. Brownlow's consistency in attacking any man as a slavedriver, he read some extracts from the debate between Mesars. Brownlow and Fruyn, twelve or fifteen years ago, in Philadelphia, in which Mr. Brownlow took the position that American slavery ought to be perpetuated; that slavery was the inevitable condition of human society, and that God always intended the relation of master and slave to exist. He (Mr. Beck) commended these extracts to the other side of the House. [Laughter.] He asked them to read Mr. Brownlow's speeches made in 1890, in which he denounced the Abolitionists, and spoke of

VICE-PRESIDENT HAMLIN AS A FREE NEGRO.

As to Mr. Brownlow's laying the lash on his (Mr. Beck's) back, if he were stronger than he was, he said, no man ever laid a lash on his back or struck him a blow, and no man ever should, and live. Mr. Brownlow sould not say so much for himself, as Fayette McMullen knew. He (Mr. Beck) was no braggart, and no blackguard; any fishwoman could beat him at abuse; but he repelled with honest indignation the charge made against him that he had ever been guilty of anything unworthy either of himself, his family, or his people. If he had been, he would not be here. He represented the proudest district in America, a district which had more capacity to produce all that was requisite for human life than many of the States. It had sent men to Congress who were worthy of their positions, however unworthy he himself might be. He was following men whose names it was unnecessary to mention, and who recalled VICE-PRESIDENT HAMLIN AS A FREE NEGRO.

THE TIME-HONORED ASHLAND DISTRICT
of Kentucky. They had seen fit to send him
here three consecutive times. He had come
among them poor, friendless, and alone; and so
far from feeling that he disgraced them because
he had been poor, and had labored for a living,
his example had been held up to the young men
of the district. He knew that he had been denounced because he had always been the advocate and friend of the poor down-trodden Southern States. He had married a Virginia woman,
and his children were the great great grandchildren of the full brother of George Washington.
He loved the South, and would stand by it as
long as he had a voice to speak. When he abandoned her because he was maligned, slandered,
or ridiculed by any combination of men, night
his right hand wither and his tongue cleave to
the roof of his mouth. He had meant no disrespect to the Senate in any allusion he had made
to it. He regarded the Senate of the United
States as the highest and most honorable body
on earth. There was not a man in the House
who did not want to go to the Senate. [Laughter.] He knew it was

THE MOST HONORABLE BODY ON EARTH. THE TIME-HONORED ASHLAND DISTRICT

THE MOST HONORABLE BODY ON EARTH. THE MOST HONORABLE BODY ON EARTH.

and when he spoke of some of those Southern Governors who were candidates for the Senate he was not reflecting on the Senate. If anything he had said looked like a reflection on the Senate he spologized for it. Clay had been there, Webster had been there, Wright had been there, Webster had been there. Their memories made it a sacred place. He had not said anything to reflect on the Senate; but when he saw vultures sitting in the nest of the eagle, and baboons taking the place of the ilons, he protested against the outrage. He wanted to keep the Senate pure and high minded. He wanted to see the States represented by honorable men, not by men who forced themselves in there is the point of the bayonet, or by fraud, corruption, cheanery, or estracism. That was the way he looked at it; that was the way he felt like speaking about it. In conclusion, he thanked the House for the courtesy it had extended to him.

Mr. Beck was listened to with the greatest interest and attention by the members of the House and by the crowded galleries. He spoke with great rapidity and force, and was warmly congratulated by his political friends when he concluded.

The House soon afterward adjourned.

ongratulated by his political triends oncluded. The House soon afterward adjourned. STARVATION OR MOB LAW.

The Non-striking Crispins at Tasker & Co.'s Set Upon by Malcontents-Escorted Out of Danger by the Police. About four weeks ago the crispins em-

ployed by Henry Tasker & Co. at 61 Warren street, struck. Mr. Tasker eagaged non-society men, and some of the strikers resumed work. A bitter feeling of hatred arose between the employed and un-employed. The strikers, composed of men, boys, and girls, invariably congregated near Mr. Tas-ker's shop when the employees ceased working at so'clock in the evening. They became so demonstrative that Capt. Van Dusen had to detail men to prevent a breach of the peace. The men to prevent a breach of the peace. The strikers' threats drove nearly all the non-strikers from the shop except some eight society men. On Thursday night two non-strikers were knocked down at Broadway and Warren street with slung-shots. They were injured so badly that at noon yesterday they had to quit work.

Last evening about 800 men, boys, and girls assembled in Warren street, between Greenwich and College place, some of them secreting themselves in hallways and various shoe shops. Houndsman Wassner with a section of men was detailed to protect the non-strikers. At 6 o'clock six of the non-strikers made their appearance on the sidewalk. In an instant a war-whoop was sounded, and from the several hallways and shops there swarmed out about 80 malcontents, ready to murder the non-strikers. The roundsman with his men surrounded the six. The officers drew their clubs and marched up Warren street encircling the non-strikers. When the mob saw that they were baffied they set up tremendous crice of "Scabs." By the boild front of the police the mob was kept at bay. When the officers reached the City Hall Fark with their charge the mob picked up stones and mud, which they threw at the officers. The non-strikers were, however, safely placed aboard a Fulton ferry boat and sent home. The police anticipate trouble. strikers' threats drove nearly all the non-strikers

The Death of Wm. B. Astor's Wife. Mrs. Margaret R. Astor, wife of William B. Astor, died at her residence in this city on Thursday afternoon. She was in her 78d year. Her maiden name was Margaret R. Armstrong. She was daughter of Gen Armstrong, President James Madison's Secretary of War. Mrs. Astor had two sons, John Jacob and William Armstrong, Freescent Asines Manison's Secretary of War. Mrs. Astor had two sons, John Jacob and William R. Astor, Jr., and several danghters. She is to be buried from Grace Church on Monday.

Gen. Armstrong, the father of Mrs. William B. Astor's courtship the young man was poor. His father was actively attending to his business; but his uncle. Henry Astor, who had long been a celebrated butcher in the Bowery, assisted him, and at his death betcher in the Bowery, assisted him, and at his death left his nephew half a million of dollars. John Jacob Astor anbasquently gave him a power of attorney for the transaction of all his business; and with these advantages and fortunate investments he became a millionaire soon affer he was married, about fifty years ago. Mrs. Astor was actively engaged in all the works of charity in this city. She was connected with almost a manager of the Nuncertaines and project, and was a manager of the Nuncertaines and culture ad refinement, her society was sought by the more select circles of fashionable people in this city, but she seldom left her mansion except on errands of charity. Mrs. Astor had two sons and three daughters. The former are Henry and William, and the latter Mrs. F. H. Delano, Mrs. John Cary, and Mrs. Ward, who died some years ago, leaving a daughter, Miss Ward, who has been a favorite of Mrs. William B. Astor's family, and who will inherit her mother's fortune, which, it is said, will amount to \$10,00,000.

PARIS, Feb. 16.—Charles Etienne Conti, for-merly Frivate Secretary of the Emperor Napoleon, died on the 14th in the city. The funeral took place to-day, and was attended by a large number of the partisans of and was attended by a large number of the partisans of the ex-Emperor, as well as relations and personal science of the deceased. Among those who followed the remains to the analysis of the deceased. Among those who followed the remains to the analysis of the deceased. Among those who followed the remains of the carriage of M. Rouher was surrounned by an angry and excited through of people, who stopped it and made threatening demonstrations, erying. "A basiles Imperialists?" The friends of M. Rouher left their carriages and came to his assistance. M. Rouher finally secaped from his assailants amid cheers from the imperialists, and the procession was not again interrupted.

A Doctor Roasted Alive. CHICAGO, Feb. 16.—. A terrible accident hap-sened at Allison's mill, in Elkhorn Creek, about twelve miles north of Sterling, Iil., on Monday last. A large quantity of grain was stored in the upper portion of the quantity of grain was stored in the upper portion of the mill. On the day named the force of the high wind caused the timber on which the grain rested to give way, and the entire lot was precipitated to the floor below. Four persons were sitting by the stove. The stove was broken and the nill was set on fire. There of the four persons excaped, but Dr. William K. Palmer was caught by the timber in such a manner as to fasten him with his head and neck exposed and the rest of his bedy covered with wheat. In that position he was literally rousted alive. Every possible effort was made to rescue him, but in vain.

A \$2.000.000 Land Job.

Washington, Feb. 16.—The pioneer of the land grant schemes was slipped through the Senate early to-day without any debate and barely a quorum present, Mr. Carpenter engeering it. This St. Croix scheme is an old customer, having neen passed by the Senate in Fortleth and Forty-first Congresses and killed in the House both times. It is of great value, and has a large lobby here at work. The land is the last left in Wisconsin, and is worth \$2.000 cash. A large portion of it is as fine timber land as there is in the country.

Pennessee Stokes Plending for a New Trial. WASHINGTON, Feb. 16.—The Court will hear the argument on the motion for a new trial of ex-CongressLIFE IN THE METROPOLIS.

DASHES HERE AND THERE BY THE SUN'S REPORTERS. Prudent Depositors Still Drawing their Money from the Rottes Third Avenue Savings Bank-The Run Yesterday. The run on the Third Avenue Savings Bank

The run on the Third Avenue Savings Bank was continued yesterday. The assemblisge in the morning numbered about the same as on the previous day. Forty persons were in line inside the bank at to o'clock A. M. when payments began. The money was passed out with the usual deliberation. A few more depositors dropped in during the day and took positions in the line to wait for their money. The additions to the line, from time to time, made it doubtful whether all those in the bank would be paid. But at 3 o'clock precisely the last man got his money. This is the first time since the run began that all applicants for money have been paid within the banking hours.

Confession of the Senior Member of the Fire-Bug Firm.
Dr. Henry Lassing has made an affidavit detailing two conversations had at the Yorkville prison, in East Fifty-seventh street, with the alleged incendiary,

East Fifty-eventh street, with the sileged incendiary, Anthony O. Jones.

In the first conversation, Jones said that he knew Widaski, the lounge frame maker, of No. 16 Eldridge street, whom he met at 41 Bowery, but that he did not know where his place of business was, or that he had had a fire in his place of he sincess was, or that he had had a fire in his place. In the second conversation, Jones, in presence of Mr. Soelman, adjuster off the Germanis Fire Insurance Company, admitted that he knew all shout Widaski, and had called with him at the office of the Company relative to his claim, and had, from his knowledge of the circumstances of the fire in Widaski's place, urged the latter to accept \$350 in full settlement of his claims. Jones further said that he went home early from a ball on the morning of last Christmas day, in answer to a question, Jones denied all knowledge of Mr. Schoenia's address, but immediately afterward he handed Mr. Soelman a note, written on a newspaper margin, requesting Schoenia (who lives at 304 East Forty-ninth street), to bring a person to ball him, and to bring Mrs. S. to testify for him. The latter said she could only prove that Jones called at her house shortly after 9 colock on the night of the fire in Sixty-econd street. She further said that Jones was a very bad man. Dr. Lassing also details a conversation had with Cleski, in which the latter told him that Jones came to his house in Brooklyn, early on last Christmas morning, and told him that he had done a good stroke of business with a Polish lounge frame maker, whom he had induced to hire a bookkeeper for a few days, and that he had just come from the said frame maker, whom he had induced to hire a bookkeeper for a few days, and that he had 'fixed' the insurance companies.

The Tenth Avenue Gang Going for the Bleecker Street Care.

Since Captain Caffrey instituted energetic pro-ceedings against the notorious Tenth avenue gang, they have found the Twentieth Ward too hot for them, and have in consequence sought a new field, and have begun operations with the equally notorious Sixteenth street gang. They have been busy the last five days and gang. They have been busy the last five days and nights. Yesterday afternoon, car 51 of the Bleecker street line was on its up trip, and had reached Twelfth and Hudson streets, at which point four of the gang got on the rear platform. When in Fourteenth street, between Ninth and Tenth avenues, the ruffians suddenly attacked the conductor, Julius Kubler, One of them seized him by the throat, a second dealt him a stunning blow between the cyes, while the other two tried to rifte his pockets of his watch and money. Mr. Kubler cried out for assistance. Officer Morgan of the Thirty-seventh street station had luckily got on the front platform at Twelfth street, unknown to the highwaymen. He ran through the car and arrived in time to arrest the notorious slugger Dan Rafferty. The other ruffians beat a hasty retreat, but not before the officer and conductor had a good look at them. Last night Roundsman Corninck of the Thirty-seventh street station hearing that another of the highwaymen was on Twenty-seventh street, between Ninth and Tenth avenues, went with the conductor and arrested him. He proved to be Mike Dorsey alias Maguire. Dorsey was arrested by Capt. Caffrey in his recent raid on the gang, but was discharged the following morning by Justice Yorky. Now let Justice Cox see that these outlaws do not escape. Two Confidence Operators Balked-A Sharp

Officer Who Knows His Duty. Henry Bruce of Albany, and James Austin, of 124 West Twenty-seventh street, were arrested at the Grand Central Depot last evening, by Sergeant McCulloch and Officer Murphy, of the Grand Central sub-station, for attempting to play the confidence game upon Mr. Wellington Porter, a wealthy merchant of Albany. Mr. Porter had purchased his ticket and was standing at the ticket office when Bruce approrched him and requested an advance of sufficient money to buy a ticket. Re said that he had invested all his ready cash in purchases in the city, and would give as security until they reached Albany three checks on the National Bank of Commerce of Pittsburgh representing \$10,800 in the aggregate.

Commerce of Pittsburgh representing \$10,000 in the aggregate.

Mr. Porter was about to make the temporary loan, but Sergt, McCalloch, who had watched the transaction and knew its nature, stepped up and arrested the two rogues. There were found upon Bruce three theorems of the characteristic properties of the characteristic prope

School Commissioner England's Birthday. The fortleth birthday of Mr. Isaac W. England was celebrated at his residence, 141 East Thirty-nintle street, last evening. Mr. England is the well-known pub isher of THE SUN. He was greeted by a host of pe Courtney and wife, the Hon. Hugh J. Hastings, the He

Courtney and wife, the Hon. Hugh J. Hastings, the Hon. Nathaniel Sands, Mr. E. F. Underhill and wife, Mr. Oliver Dyer, Mr. Francis C. Bowman, Mr. Chas. Brinischoff, Mr. David G. Croly and wife of the World, Mr. Joseph Howard, Jr., Mr. Phineas T. Barnum, Mr. Delarue Wilson, Mr. George Pearce of the Fibras, the Hon. Bouglas Taylor, Mr. Frank Lesile, Dr. Henry Mr. Charles A. Dana, Mrs. Dr. Hardenbrook, remany others.

Mr. Lesile presented Mr. England in the early partithe evening with a magnificent basket of flowers. The Mr. Croly and his wife greeted Mr. England with an exquisite basket of fruit. Other friends made similar presents. School Commissioner England was an exquisite basket of fruit. Other friends made similar presents. School Commissioner England was an exquisite basket of fruit. Other friends made similar presents. School Commissioner England was an exquisite basket of fruit. Other friends made similar presents in the dining room. The evening was enlivened with music at the plano, and Mr. E. F. Underhill favored the company with choice selections from American operas. The handsomest man there was Thomas Jefferson McCahill, who was as usual very attentive to the ladies. It was after midnight when the guests separated.

Who Shall be Who f.

Who Shall be Who ?

The Committee on Contested Seats appointed by the Democratic Reform Committee, sat for the fifth ime yesterday. They took up the case of the Third As sembly District, from the consideration of which they adjourned last Monday. Counsellor Shannon, Clerk of the Common Council, and Counsellor Rooney argued the case for the regular claimants to scats, and the Hon. Peter Daly and the Hon. Jeremiah Mahoney strained their oratorical powers in behalf of the contesting deletheir oratorical powers in behalf of the contesting delegates. A protest was also read from the Sixteenth Assembly District by the handsome Secretary, Major Davidson, against the election of Capt. Gibson of the Sixty-ninth Regiment. The golaxy of statesmen assembled yesterday was much more brilliant than usual, Judge Tracy, Wim. H. Wickham, Mr. Courriney, Bartholomew of the News, Mr. Brinkman, lent it lustre, and Henry L. Clinton dropped in for a moment to see how affairs were progressing; but Coroner Flynn did not appear. It is said that no decision is to be announced until all the contestants in all the districts have been heard; but good authority has it that the most valuable men are to be admitted, election or no election, and no matter on which side they appear.

A Seventh Ward Mother's Suicide. Yesterday morning, some 'longshoremen em ployed at Pier 43, East River, noticed the body of a wo nan in a borizontal position in the water, the arrightly clutching the spiles. Officer Morgan was sur oned, and the body was taken out and identified as th moned, and the body was taken out and identified as that et. Maria Scott, of 174 Madison street. Mr. William Scott, a hard-working longshoreman, went home at five on Thursday evening. His wife was sitting on the floor attending to her youngest child. Scott seld that he was coid, and spoke to his wife rather harshly because there was no wood. Mrs. Scott took up the slop-pail and went have been seld to be supposed that he was not again seen alive. It is supposed that he citizer with to the pier tor me. I and fell overboard, or was so hurt by her husband's un'tind words, the same committed suicide. The slop pail was found to her passage way. Mrs. Scott was 30 years of age, had been married seventeen years, and had several children.

Mr. Isra Brown, one of the proprietors of the Central Hotel, on West and Desbrosses streets, in which the bonds and part of the money stolen from the safe in the bonds and part of the money stolen from the safe in Earle's restaurant, on West and Tenth streets, were found, stated in Jefferson Market yesterday that Woodruff, the prisoner, went to his place on Tuesday forenoon, and gave the bonds and fixe in billis to William Turner, the bartender, to keep until he called for them. On hearing of the robbery at Earle's, the bartender told Mr. Brown of Woodruff's having left the bonds, and Mr. Brown sent word to Mr. Earle. Turner, the bartender in the Central Hotel, was also in court, and made an affidavit embodying the above facts. Woodruff, on this testimony, was fully committed to answer at the General Sessions.

Colored Citizens Banding Together. The colored citizens of New York announce needing in the church at Prince and Marion streets, of fonday evening, to elect delegates to a Convention of representatives of the colored race, both North a South, to be held at New Orleans April 10. Its object to promote a union of the whole colored race of t Union for both commercial and political purposes, its intended that colored merchants, manufacture farmers, planters, and dealers generally, shall perfe strangements for mutual acquaintance and good mul-standing; shall endeavor to transact business as far possible among themselves, giving preference in cases to those of their own race, and, in short, shall to act harmoniously and unitedly together for their m tual good.

Major J. H. McLaughlin, champion wrestler of America, has issued a challenge to Wright and Jamie son, the noted English wrestlers. He will wrestle r Major J. H. McLaughlin, champion wrestler of America, has issued a challenge to Wright and Jamieson, the noted English wrestlers. He will wrestle a square hold or collar and cibow, best three in five fair back falls, for from \$2,000 to \$5,000 a side, either in this lettle Vernou was valued at \$30,000; insured for \$12,000.

country or England. The Major is anxious to get on an international match, and American sporting men will back him heavily. He is in possession of the campion gold belt which he won at the tournament in Detroit, March, 1870. He is 5 feet 11% inches in height, and weighs 207 pounds. Homer Lane, Benjamin Dorrance, and many other American wrestlers have been defeated by him. He appears at Lane's bonefit on Monday afternoon at Harry Hill's Theatre.

The Insurance Investigation. The Legislative Committee resumed the exan The Legislative Committee resumed the examination into the charges against superintendent Miller yesterday. No testimony was elicited that materially supported the charges. The witnesses generally testified that the Superintendent had never asked for payment for his services. Mr. E. D. Budd, of the Hercules Life Insurance Company, testified that the Company was examined by Mr. Miller and Mr. Eldridge in February, 1870. They paid nothing for the examination, with the exception of giving Mr. Eldridge a gratuity of \$200 and a supper at Delmonico's. The report was unfavorable. The witness thought he had a right to give away the money of the stockholders as an act of charity. The report cut down their assets. The examination insted two days.

A Departed Spirit Cancelling a Gin Bill. About one-third of Long Island's population elieve in Spiritualism. On Thursday a circle was held in Orient, and they professed to be in comm with the spirit of a gentleman some two years dead They told the audience that the pririt was partially happy, but that to make it complete a debt of \$1.20 which he owed G. W. Wilcox for a quart of gin, should be cancelled. The debt was immediately paid, and the spirit departed.

The Case of William Poster. The appeal in the case of Wm. Foster was yes-terday decided by the General Term of the Subreme Court. The judgment was affirmed, the three Judges, Ingraham, Barnard, and Brady concurring.

The Impeachment of Mayor Hall. Messrs. Thomas E. Stewart and George H. Van Cleft have published the genuine Republicans' resoluions demanding of the Reform Common Council the impeachment of Mayor Hall.

The New Rail Across the Continent. The Hon. Thomas N. Scott, of Pennsylvania as been elected President of the Texas Pacific Rai oad in place of Marshall O. Roberts, resigned.

A GERMAN GIRL MISSING.

The Disappearance of Miss Hedwig Gorke-Who was the Man who took the Paper to her to Sign in West Forty-second Street. Miss Hedwig Gorke has been missing rom her home at Greenpoint since Wednesday morning, and under circumstances which lead to a suspicion of foul play. Miss Gorke arrived in this city from Altona. Germany, about one year ago. When she was but nine years old her mother died. Her father, who was Inspetor of Barracks, at Altoona married about two years after the death of her mother. The step-mother mal-

at Altoons married about two years after the death of her mother. The step-mother maltreated Hedwig, and prevailed on her father to allow her to come to this county. Her mother, dying, bequeathed her property to her children, the way is a state of the executor until Hedwig's share amounted to about \$2,000. This was left in the hands of the executor until Hedwig's majority.

After her arrival in this city she became a domestic for a private family in West Porty-second street. There she was visited several times by a man who requested her to sign a paper. Hedwig did not sign the paper, preferring to wait until she got advice.

Last December the family where she was living moved out of the city, and Hedwig was thrown out of employment. She met Mr. A. O. McGrew, a representative of the press, and applied to him for employment. Mr. McGrew was favorably impressed with the girl, and becoming interested in her artless narrative of her story, took her to his home at Greenpoint. She proved to be a tractable and intelligent girl. She was a constant attendant at church and Sunday school, and endeared herself to all. Among these was the family of Mr. George Stein, the German editor of the Neues. On Wednesday morning she dressed herself, and saying that she was going to visit the family of Mr. Stein at their residence at 337 East Thirty-ninth street, went from home. She did not return that evening, but her absence caused no uncasiness, as Mr. McGrew thought that she had remained at Mr. Stein's house. Meeting Mr. Stein the next afternoon, Mr. McGrew learned that Hedwig had not been at his house at all. beautiful bionde, about 19 years old, and very intelligent. Mr. McGrew conflects her disappearance with the man who called upon her and wantel her to sign the paper.

JOHN GRAHAM'S OPPORTUNITY.

Will They Ever Finish the Trial of the Grand Jury for Indicting Stokes?-A Juror Assisting in the Great Game for Time. When the doors of the court room were opened yesterday, an eager multitude poured in. udge Cardozo was already on the bench, and Chief Justice Barbour was in waiting, ready for continuation of his examination.

Stokes entered with the Sheriff precisely at half past 11. The prisoner was flanked by Special Deputy Logan, ex-policeman, and ex-candidate for the Assembly. Stokes carried in his hand a bundle of newspapers, an evidence that the present trial is becoming monotonous even o him. He cast a half-frightened glance on the pring audience, but quickly recovered himself, and took his usual reat with his counsel. color's brother, a quiet young man, took a seat

Core : Stother, a quiet young man, took a seat eside the assassin. Twelve o'clock arrived, and the chair of George f. Nichalson, the fourth juror—not the one who thended the funeral, was still vacant. Judge Cardozo said;

Gentlemen, there is one juror absent still. I do not think you will be able to make much progress to-day think you will be able to make the word with your Honor, and I would might first hat wasting time here on a mere contingency seems to be hard.

Judge Cardozo—The better plan would be to adjourn until Monday, and send notice to the jurer in the mean time.

until Menday, and send notice to the jurer in the mean time.

Judge Garvin reluctantly acquiesced, and the Judge ordered Crier Valentine to ascertain the residence of the juror, and summon him to appear at 13% o'clock onMonday morning.

A few moments after adjournment the missing juror made his appearance, and excused himself on the ground that he had believed the hour of adjournment to be 12 M. Many persons, however, cast suspicious glances on Mr. Nicholson, and the opinion was openily expressed that he had a reason for absenting himself beside the one given. Mr. Nicholson is a boot and shoe dealer at 145 Eighth avenue.

The Sun reporter had a conversation yesterday with District Attorney Garvin relative to the probable effect of a verdict against the Grand Jury which indicted Stokes. The District Attorney said that such a verdict would not have the result of opening the prison doors to any criminals, and that the Stokes indictment would alone be affected. If ever a jury is called to try Stokes and decides against him his counsel will probably take the case to the Court of Appeals.

What Word Henry Wijson Takes to New

What Word Henry Wilson Takes to New Hampshire.
Washington, Feb. 16.—The Administra-

tion whitewashers here say Senator Wilson bears word from Grant to the party in New Hamp-shire that he intends to abolish the general or der business in New York, and throw the Leet mess" overboard. He might tell them also that after the appoint-

nent of the Retrenchment Committee prominent Republicans called upon Grant, and informed him that they expected New York would bring out the complicity of Forter and Laboock with Leet in the general order business, and discussed with him the propriety of sending these officers to their respective military positions.

Grant agreed to do this, but preferred, as he said, to await the report of the committee, as any action tending to their removal now, before investigation, would lead the public to believe that he had a previous knowledge of the supposed fraude, but that he would positively take action after the Eyestigation, which would be satisfactory to his friends.

Wilson might further inform the Call Hampshire Republicans that his friends here know very well that Grant dare not remove either Porter or Babcock from the White House, for they are cognizant of too many of his disreputable State secrets, as well as too familiar with improper personal acts of his to allow themselves to be sent adrift in the manner. Rapublicans called upon Grant, and informed

SPARKS FROM THE TELEGRAPH.

The Governor of Nebraska refuses to communicate with the Legislature.

The Ohio Senate yesterday, amid a scene of fearful confusion, closed consideration of the Kemp-Taylor confested election case, and Mr. Taylor was sworn in as Senator from the Tuird District. In a collision on Thursday morning between the freight trains on the Connells ville failroad at Clay-ton Station, Pa., J. Murterry, the challeger of one of the trains, was fatally injured. Four cars containing stock were wrecked and the animals were kined. The disas-ter was caused by the of the trains stopping for water without displaying a signal. The steamers Major Saunders, Nashville, and

ENGLAND STATES HER CASE

SHE DECLARES THAT SHE IS NOT JUSTLY LIABLE.

The Case as Submitted to the Geneva Board of Arbitrators by the Counsel of Great Britain—Splendid Pettifogging.

LONDON, Feb. 16.—The case submitted to

the Geneva Board of Arbitration by the counsel of Great Britain in regard to the Alabama claims has been laid before Parliament and is pub-

has been laid before Parliament and is pub-lished. The document is divided into ten parts. Part I. remarks that no definite or complete statement of the American claims has been furnished. The Treaty of Washington and previous correspondence will supply, however, a general definition of the demand made by the United States. Rule 2 of Article 6 of the Treaty of Washington is quoted, as follows:

"A neutral Government is bound not to permit or suf-fer either belligerent to make use of its ports or waters as a base of naval operations against the other, or for the purpose of the renewal or augmentation of military supplies or arms, or the recruitment of men."

This rule is interpreted as prohibiting the sup-

ply of war-waging vessels from neutral ports, but as not prohibitory of the sale of arms or munitions of war in the ordinary course of commerce. The claims submitted are for damages growing out of the acts of vessels, respecting which the United States allege that Great Britain failed in her international duty. The tribunal must determine the question of failure of duty. If it decides that there has been such failure, then it must award a gross sum for damages, or define the limit of liability for the guidance of the assessors of said damages. The circumstances of the sailing of the steamers Alabama, Florida. Georgia, and Shenandoah were materially dissimilar; but Great Britain maintains that in respect to none of those vessels has she failed of her international obligations, or rendered herself justly liable.

Part II. gives a history of the civil war in the United States, showing that the course of England and the maritime powers was one of vigilant and scrupulous neutrality.

Part III. makes a statement of international rights and duties, of the laws of England bearing thereon, and of the faithful performance and execution thereof by Great Britain during the war. It also gives a detailed account of the action of Minister Adams and Earl Russell to prevent the departure of the rebel cruisers.

Part IV. shows the limits of the powers possessed by the British Government to prevent such departures.

Part IV. shows the limits of the powers possessed by the British Government to prevent such departures.

Part IX. sets forth that the steamers Georgia and Shenandoah were never equipped for war in the British dominions. Her Malesty's Government was only informed respecting these vessels after their departure. The Alabama and Florida even did not receive their armaments in British dominions. The peculiar circumstances of the Alabama's escape are recited, and Ringland's vigilant endeavors to prevent her sailing, as well as America's failure in the attempt to capture her, are insisted upon.

Part X. complains of disadvantages under which Great Britain labors in meeting an unpresented case.

The document concludes a tions of war in the ordinary course of commerce. The claims submitted are for damages growing

which Great Britain labors in meeting an unpre-sented case.

The document concludes as follows: "While England regrets the departure of rebel cruisers from her ports, she cannot acknowledge the jus-tice of the claims against her for pecuniary dam-ages for their acts. The United States must sol-idly establish the fact of England's negligence. England is ready to accept the award of the Tri-bunal of Arbitration, whether favorable or un-favorable. She desires only that it shall be just."

AN OLD MAN BROKEN-HEARTED.

A Fortune Squandered by a Younger Brother
—Seeking Death Rather than Live on his
Friends, but Fortunately Saved. Charles Roth, a German, about 60 years of age, was found in a comatose state on Thursday evening, in his room, over Julius Ruppert's lager beer saloon, at 1 Avenue A. By

Ruppert's lager beer saloon, at 1 Avenue A. By his side was a bottle labelied laudanum, and on a bureau close by were two notes to Julius Ruppert, one of which, being translated, runs as follows:

"Receive herewith my sincere thanks for your kindness to me, in return for which I bequeath to you all the property which belongs to me. I ask you to write to my brother, whose address you will find on the confortunate man.

On the back of this note the following words were said to the back of this note the following words were said to the possession of all my letters, so that no person can make any use of them."

Mr. Roth has had an eventful career. Landing in this country twenty years ago, he struck out for the West, and settling in Beaver Dam, Wis., grew up with that thriving settlement, and became wealthy. Last summer he started on a visit to Germany and returned in October, only to find that the earnings of a lifetime had been

visit to Germany and returned in October, only to find that the earnings of a lifetime had been squandered by a younger brother in whose charge he had left his business during his absence, and that he was now in old age a poor man. Broken down in spirit, he went to his friend Ruppert, and he has remained there since, he received every attention, but as he saw his siender means gradually slipping away, and destitution staring him in the face, he became tired of life, and tried to end it.

Justice Scott committed him to the custody of the Commissioners of Charities and Correction.

The Vice-Presidency-Senator Wilson Defines

The Vice-Presidency—Senator Wilson Defines his Position.

Senator Wilson has addressed the follow ing letter to a political and personal friend:

Washington, D. C., Feb. 13, 1871.

Dram Sin; You ask me, "How the withdrawal by Mr. Colfax of his irrevocable decision not to be a candidate affects your position?" I have to say in reply that when the Vice-President announced that he should not be a candidate for re-decition, and that the position might be claimed by the friends of some Eastern or Southern man, many gentlements of the control of the control of the control of the claimed by the friends of some Eastern or Southern man, many gentlements of the control of the contro

BOSTON, Feb. 16.—The "Grant Central Club" perfected its organization in Boston to-day with Alexander H. Rice as President; O. E. Doolittle, Secretary, and thirty-four Vice-Presidents, including Gov. Wassburn, ex-Gov. Cisclin, and all the Massachusette delogation in Congress.

The public school I was at Core III Loss come; insured for \$17,000. Cause, a defective fine. The Noons woolen mill at Peterboro, N. H. lause, spontaneous combustion. Mrs. Ellen Upton was mraed to death. Insured for \$20,000. Walton & Otto's steam forge mill, covering a quarter of an acre of ground, at Locust Point, Md. Loss \$20,000; insurance \$6,000, in the National of Esitimore.

CURIOSITIES OF CRIME.

John Connors, of 31 Washington street, was clid at the Tembs vesterday for stableing Michael Gibey, of 33 Washington street, in the back four times on a night of February II. Connors, who is twenty-one cars old, said that Gibbbey and three others assaulted in and he only defended himself. Vesterday morning at 2 o'clock James Grumby waterday in ording at 20 of card footsieps on the ship Niurrod and went to see the hard footsieps on the ship Niurrod and went to see the introduct were. He had scarcely set foot on deex when he was attacked by four men, who beat him with a slung-shot and a length of chail. The struggle aroused the crews of the neighboring vessels, but before succor arrived the thieves escaped in a row-boat. Mr. Grumley's injuries are serious. He was taken to Bellevue Hospital

JOTTINGS ABOUT TOWN.

Col. Thomas A. Scott has been elected Prestdent of the Texas, Pacific and Southern Railroad in place of Marshall O. Hoberts, resigned.

Mayor Hall signed warrants yesterday for the payment of the inspectors and poll clerks employed in the First, Second, and Third Wards at the November election.

Mr. Peter Whoelahan, of 550 West Porty-sec. and street, says that he was conductor of car 2 of the of street, whoselahan, of 550 West Forty-second street, says that he was conductor of car 22 of the
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